A LINGUISTIC ESCAPADE.

When Henry W. Longfellow Shocked Intellectual Boston.

In the original impression of Longfellow's poem of "Hiawatha" there were found in the seventh book the three lines following:

Straight into the river Kwasind
Plunged as if he were an otter,
Dove as if he were a beaver.

How this offending preterit passed the proofreader without protest is one of those mysteries which have never been revealed. But the form certainly made its appearance and can still be found in copies of the poem which were regularly published and sold. Boston never received such a shock since the days when Fenimore Cooper insisted that it was only in the middle states that the English language was spoken in its purity. But that attack came from an outsider. Here the offender was of her own household, was, in fact, her favorite son. What means of suppression were resorted to will probably never be disclosed. A mysterious reticence has always been preserved in regard to this linguistic escapade. The biographers of Longfellow appear to be silent upon the subject. Measures of some sort must, however, have been taken at once. "Dove" was expunged, and the decorous "dived" assumed its place, and the whole transaction was so completely hushed up that no public scandal was created. Let him who possesses a copy of that first impression continue to cherish it. Whatever may be its worth now, the time will come when it will reach the value of the virtuous woman of Scripture, and its price will be far above rubies.—Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury in Harper's Magazine.

THE PALACE WAITED.

A Suggestion That Changed the Plans of a Pope.

At a time when there was great suffering among the people from lack of food and when famine in its worst form was threatened Pope Alexander VI. had made arrangements for the erection of a magnificent palace. The best architects had been employed, and the plans had been submitted and accepted, and an accomplished builder had been sent for to come from Venice, a man whose work had won for him renown and who was known to be a just and upright man.

The builder had arrived, and at an appointed time he waited upon his holiness to receive the plans and make his estimates. "There is one thing yet to be done," said the pope. "There has been no proper inscription or legend thought of to be placed over the main entrance of the palace. It should be put above the great gate. You have had experience. Do you think of an inscription that would be appropriate?"

"If your holiness would pardon me for the liberty, I might suggest one most appropriate at this time."

"You are pardoned in advance," said the pope, smiling. "Now, what shall it be?"

"Sovereign pontiff, let it be thus: 'Command that these stones be made bread!'"

The pope was visibly and deeply affected. He paid the builder munificently for his expenses of coming and going, and instead of building his palace he fed the hungry ones of his children.

Poverty Has Its Advantages.

A man on the wane of life observes that poverty has advantages and adversity its uses. If you are poor you can wear out your old clothes. You are excused from calls. You are not troubled with many visitors. Bores do not disturb you. Spongers do not haunt your tables. Brass bands do not serenade you. No one thinks of presenting you with a testimonial. No storekeeper irritates you by asking you, "Is there anything I can do for you?" Begging letter writers do not bother you. Flatterers do not flatter you. You are saved many debts and many a deception. And, lastly, if you have a true friend in the world you are sure to know it in a short space of time by him not deserting you.—Huntsville (Tex.) Post-Item.

The Origin of a Miserable Joke.

Confucius had just met William Penn at one of Cleopatra's 5 o'clock teas.

"William Penn?" he said. "William Penn? Seems to me I have heard of you, sir."

"Yes," said Penn, with a pleased smile. "I am the man who was mightier than the sword."

"Ah, yes!" said Confucius. "You are also the man who invented sleep, are you not?"

"No," said Penn; "I founded Philadelphia."

"Oh, yes," said Confucius. "I knew it was something of that kind."—Success Magazine.

The Important Item.

He—Here is a thrilling account of the way in which that daring woman climbed to the top of a mountain which is five miles high. Wonderful, isn't it? She—Yes. What did she wear?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Well Bred.

"Do you speak the truth?"

"Not always."

"Why not always?"

"I hate to be impolite."—Nashville American.

Generous.

"My husband is the most unselfish of men!" exclaimed Mrs. Youngwife. "I gave him a whole box of cigars, and he only smoked one and gave all the rest away."

Paradise is for those who control their anger.—Koran.

THE SWORDFISH.

Overlord of the Sea and the Daintiest Feeder That Swims.

The swordfish is the overlord of the sea. Neither the whale, the shark nor any other giant of the deep can conquer him in private fight or public brawl. Nevertheless he is peaceful in the main and seeks the simple life, amusing himself often with worldwide travel and always with delicate gustatory joys. He is the daintiest feeder that swims, always kills his own game and thereby insures its freshness, wherefore his flesh is a delight to the palate of mankind and wherefore, again, men go forth to kill him for market and thereby at times fall upon adventures that make the hunting of tigers and the shooting of grizzlies pale into pastimes for the weary weakling.

For the bold swordfish is still hunted in mode as primitive as that the Eskimo uses to kill the stupid whale, and often the sting of the harpoon changes this luxurious ocean gastronome into a raging water devil, quick to perceive his advantage, charging with the speed of a bullet and the accuracy of a swordsman up against the lone fisherman in the dory who tries to bring him to gaff. Then must the fisherman measure with exactness the lunge of the monster, avoid it by a marvel of nice sidestepping in a plunging dory, or he will be spitted like a lark.—William Inglis in Harper's Weekly.

CHANCES IN GAMBLING.

The Rule of the Unexpected at the Tables In Monte Carlo.

There are systems, some will say, that will defeat the bank at Monte Carlo. I have not found one. Two factors settle all systems. One is the bank's limit, which prevents the doubling system so often advocated; the second, the extraordinary idiosyncrasies of chance. Red or black will often run in long series. I saw fifteen reds come up in succession on one occasion, seventeen uneven numbers in an unbroken series on another. One evening on a losing day I was playing on the first six numbers and persistently for some hours the last twelve numbers invariably turned up. Once I saw 21 come up four times in succession when mathematically it should have taken 144 coups to make it show that number of times, and still more strange that on this occasion each time it came up a gentleman had staked the limit on the number—namely, 180 francs—winning in ten minutes something over 24,000 francs. One readily sees by these instances the unexpected very often happens—in fact, more often that not.—Arthur Hewitt in Bohemian Magazine.

The Hog.

No other animal has been more modified by civilization and none reverts more quickly to the original wild type than the hog. Three generations of running wild suffice to turn the smooth, round, short snouted razorback or hazel splitter thin, lank, leggy, lop eared, snarp snouted, an Ishmael in bristles, running like a deer, if running be possible, fighting as only a wild hog can fight when battle is imperative. The tusks, which have been half obliterated in the process of civilization, get back size and strength. At a year old they are formidable, at two murderous, at three or five more deadly than a sword. They afford a certain index of age up to six years, but are commonly broken in fights long before that time. Wild boars are very ill tempered and when worsted in fighting often revenge themselves by ripping the bark from trees as high as they can reach.

Her Exercise.

Many readers think insufficient exercise is responsible for worrying moods.

"Dare I whisper it," writes one correspondent. "Though I am a married woman, with two bonnie bairns, when my worries and temper prove too much for me I shut myself up in my room and dance a wild Scotch reel. I always did it when I got in a temper as a child as a sort of vent to my feelings, and I do it still and probably shall continue to do so as long as I'm sufficiently energetic."

Certainly a Scotch reel ought to provide enough exercise to exorcise any demon of worry if lack of exercise is the cause of it.—Home Chat.

A Bad Quarrel.

"Why don't you try to get him to straighten up?"

"He's his own worst enemy."

"Well?"

"It's pretty hard to patch up that kind of a quarrel."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Describing the Climate.

"Is your climate changeable?" asked the stranger.

"Not very," answered Farmer Corntossel. "It keeps shiftin' around a little till it strikes a kind of weather nobody likes; then it sticks."—Washington Star.

Just Like Her.

Hewitt—I didn't know that you lived on the first floor. I understood your wife to say that you lived on the second floor. Jewett—If you knew my wife you would know that she always stretches a story.—Exchange.

They Married.

Trotter (who has been abroad)—So Maud and Charlie finally married? Miss Homer—Yes. Trotter—I suppose they are happy. Miss Homer—Undoubtedly; they each married some one else.—Chicago News

What do we live for if not to make life less difficult to each other?—George Eliot.

ELECTRICITY IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF UNITED STATES

Wonderful Growth of the Use of Electric Power in the Cotton and Other Mills of America.

In 1880 there were no textile mills, as the term is now understood, in the United States. Whatever the American people did in the way of manufacturing their own clothing was mostly done in the household; the spinning wheel and the hand-loom were utensils as familiar in the old-fashioned kitchens as the pots and kettles of the housewife.

The homespun garments worn by our forefathers were fashioned out of wool grown on the home farm, carded by hand, washed in tubs, spun and woven by hand, fulled and finished at home, cut up and sewed—all by the joint labor of husband, wife, sons and daughters.

The finer clothes worn in those days were all imported; and as the colonies grew and multiplied, and their consumption of English textiles increased, the manufacturers of the mother country foresaw a wondrous new market opening up before them. The desire to retain and increase that market for textiles, in the manufacture of which England already led the world, was far more prominent among the causes leading up to the American Revolution than its historians have yet discovered.

Garments Were Plain.

The homespun garments of colonial days were plain, and wore like iron; their ingredients were indicated in the name commonly applied to the cloth—"linsey woolsey." It was a fabric of woolen weft, woven on a linen warp. Linen was much more commonly produced in the household than cotton fabrics, and wool was more in use than all other fabrics combined.

Cotton was a scarce commodity in colonial American until long after the Revolution. It possessed a value equal to that of wool, and sometimes very much higher. What little of it was used prior to the 19th century was mostly imported from Barbados. When Samuel Slater started the first American cotton mill at Pawtucket, in 1793, he insisted upon using cotton from the Indies, because of the poor quality of the cotton then raised at home. No one dreamed when the "Shipping and Commercial List and New York Price Current" first made its appearance, that America was destined to become the cotton-producing country of the world; nor did Slater's little mill of 250 spindles, which had then been in operation five years, give signs that it was the germ of an American industry which would consume annually within 100 years more cotton than all the world was then growing.

The history of the textile industries during the colonial period is nowhere suggestive of the development which confronts and amazes the student at the opening of the 20th century, employing more capital and creating a greater value of annual product than any other group, except iron and steel.

Our forefathers realized how important it was that the colonists should learn to clothe themselves They resorted to all sorts of expedients, some of which smack strongly of state socialisms, to overcome the difficulties in the way. They offered bounties to increase the number of sheep and promote the growth of flax. In Massachusetts laws were passed making it compulsory that each family should spin a given quantity of yarn every year, under penalties of heavy fines.

Gradually the household textile industries assumed an importance which alarmed the mother country, and the lords of trade attempted various restrictive orders to prevent and harass a development which threatened to destroy the colonial market for the chief products of British industry. Parliament passed act in 1774—which was shortly after the Arkwright inventions had inaugurated the modern factory system—forbidding the exportation, under heavy penalties, of any of the machines used in the cotton, silk, woolen, or linen manufacture.

This statute, which remained in force, with certain modifications, until 1845, was evidence of a puerile hope that the English people could keep the fruits of inventive genius bottled up in their little island, while England permitted her sons to carry their brains across the water.

Spinning Machinery.

Slater brought his spinning machinery in his head; in the same way Arthur Scholfield, three years later, brought the first wool-carding machine, which he built and put into operation at Byfield, Mass., in 1794, thus fixing the date of the beginning of the factory manufacture of wool by machinery operated by power in the United States. American machinists and inventors did the rest. It is not to be denied, however, that the English statute did retard, embarrass, and make trebly difficult the early development of our textile factories. A century ago the American textile industries were easily 100 years behind those of Great Britain.

First Steps of Evolution.

The first steps of evolution were the fulling mill, utilizing the power of the small streams, relieving the housewife of the duty of finishing the cloth, and the carding-machine. Farmers for miles brought their wool to be converted in rolls ready for the spinning wheel. After Slater had successfully applied the Arkwright invention to the spinning of cotton at Pawtucket, little mills sprang up all over New Engalnd which spun both cotton and woolen yarns by waterpower. Hand looms were still in use in all these mills until 1813, when the invention of a power loom by Francis C. Lowell led to the building of the Waltham factory and the American textile industry was fairly launched. Power spinning and weaving machines were quickly applied to the manufacture of woolens and the death knell of the household manufacture of textiles was sounded.

Growth is Steady.

From that day to this the growth of the textile industry in America has been steady and wholesome. Only in the most remote country districts can the ancient spinning wheel be heard of an evening spinning yarn for the family stockings and mittens and the old hand loom is now utilized, if at all, for the making of rag carpet and rugs.

The textile industry began with water power but soon outgrew the tiny mills scattered about the various streams. Steam power was necessary to run the large mills, except in cities well favored by extensive water power and now electricity is taking the lead. Electricity is peculiarly adapted to textile mill work, because in the manufacture of textile fabrics the power must be absolutely uniform. In addition to regularity electricity is the cleanest power in the world. By driving large machines and groups of small machinery by individual motors, little or no shafting and belting is necessary and any part of the plant can be shut down without affecting the remainder, increasing the output and lessening the cost of production.

First in the World.

The Columbia Mills, Columbia, South Carolina, were the first textile mills in the world to depend entirely upon the electric drive. These motors, manufactured by the General Electric Company, are still giving as satisfactory service as the day they were installed fourteen years ago.

Today a total of over 1,000,000 h. p. is used in cotton mills in the South. This is more than a third of the total horse-power required. Nearly 400 textile mills in the United States have been equipped with electricity by a single company using nearly 6,000 motors and generating machines and utilizing over 200,000 electrical horse-power.

The effect of the introduction of electric power in the Southern cotton mills has been to increase greatly the number of mills as well as the number of spindles. The capital now invested in cotton mills in the South is estimated at $250,000,000; an increase since 1880 of $229,000,000 or 1,090 per cent. In the past five years the total spindlage of the United States was increased from 23,239,633 to 25,924,274 or by 3,684,461. Nearly 80 per cent of this increase was in the Southern States.

An Uncommon Souvenir.

A small grocery on First avenue has a souvenir for Wednesday. It is a tiny paper cornucopia of prepared mustard which the proprietor, who is a foreigner, hands the customer with as much display of courtesy as if it were a little silver knife, fork or spoon, and which is accepted in the manner in which it is offered.—N. Y. Press.

Monument to Paupers.

Ernesto Nathan, the Syndic of Rome, says the Frankfurter Zeitung, recently had erected at his own expense a marble shaft in the potter's field of the Roman cemetery. The inscription states that the city, mindful of its obligation to the industry of the lowly, remembers those whose toil being over have fallen into nameless graves.

LAWS ON WATER USE IN A SINGLE VOLUME

National Conservation Commission to Compile All Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Nov 3.—The National Conservation Committee is compiling for publication in a single volume all the laws and court decisions, both State and Federal, which relate to the use of water in the United States. This manual will be of immense practical value and it is somewhat remarkable, considering the wide number of interests which are touched by these laws, that no such compilation has been made before this.

With the constantly growing demand for Inter-State waterways, the increasing utilization of water power for the development of electricity, and the widening areas of semiarid Western plains that are being made arable through irrigation, those laws at the present time affect the interests of a wide variety of individuals and corporations, and in the immediate future the number whose business is directly touched will beyond doubt be greatly increased.

Extremely Thorough.

The work which the National Conservation Comimssion is doing along this line is extremely thorough and the compilation will be complete. It will include all State and National statutes and all court decisions which concern water rights and kindred questions on both navigable and non-navigable streams and lakes. The citations will include all acts which relate to riparian rights, and public usufruct of water, and all statutes which concern mills, pollution of water, interference with navigation or the use of streams for power, damming of streams, diverting stream flow, and so on—in short, all acts which affect the use of waters and their private appropriation to power or other purposes. In the book which will be included also some authoritative discussion of the principles involved in those laws.

Absolutely Complete.

The National Conservation Commission in its endeavor to make the compilation absolutely complete and accurate has called upon the Governors of all the States for assistance and the replies in every instance have promised support. Considerably more than half the States have already appointed State Conservation Commissions for the specific purpose of co-operating with the National Commission in its work of gathering the material which will be embodied in the report to the President the first of the year. In the other States the State officials whose work most nearly touches this project are at work.

A Single Volume.

A single volume containing all the laws which bear upon the use of waters in the various parts of the country, will be an exceedingly useful reference handbook. It holds possibilities of an even greater usefulness in that it will exhibit within the limits that make heady comparison possible, not only the general tendencies of the laws and decisions on this subject, but the discrepancies that exist between the regulations of different States.

Monopolizing Water.

The fear is frequently expressed that the tendency towards monopilization of water power, which has already made very great progress in some parts of the country, will result in practically all of this extremely valuable natural resource passing from the people as a whole into the hands of comparatively a few men, with resulting higher cost of water power and water-developed electricity to consumers and a tremendous advantage to the few possessors. If this danger is justified by the present laws, it is a matter of great importance to make this fact apparent at once. For this purpose nothing could be more effective than such a presentation of all the laws on the subject as that which the Commission is preparing.

Aiding Nature.

Some women are just naturally homely, and others wear big pompadours, all the way around.—Nashville American.

OPERA HOUSE.

The coming engagement of the John Dunsmore Opera Company, headed by Mr. Dunsmore and Mme. Monti Baldini at the Winchester Opera House matinee and night Saturday, November 7, will undoubtedly be the greatest treat ever offered to the music lovers of this city. Indeed it is not too much to say that never in the history of American theatricals has so pretentious an effort been a one night stand offering. "The Barber of Seville," Rossini's immortal comic opera will be offered for the first time in English to theatre goers and by a company of singers and comedians that have been especially selected for their fitness for this opera. "The Barber of Seville" has for years been the keynote that has sounded for the aspiring writers of comic opera. The work of Rossini and Beamarchais is today to comic opera what the works of Shakespeare is to the dramatic field. The delightful book and lyrics of Beaumarchais sparkle with comedy that is clean and wholesome and bubbles forth as the crystal water of a natural spring. That it is given full value in its interpretation, it need only be said that the chief comedy role is in the efficient hands of John Dunsmore, for many years leading singing comedian with the Aarons & Whitney and Klaw & Erlanger companies. Mr. Dunsmore has long been recognized as the best American basso on the stage.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

Paintsville is to have a $10,000.00 church building. This was finally settled Wednesday when the trustees of the Southern Methodist church purchased the C. B. Wheeler property at the corner of Third and Court sts. one of the most desirable locations in our city. The consideration is not known. Architects are now submitting plans for the building and within the next month all the details will be settled and it is probable the foundation will be constructed this winter that the walls may be built in the early spring. The building must be completed by August1, as the Western Virginia conference of the Southern Methodist church convenes here in September. Mr. John C. C. Mayo has contributed $5,000 with the understanding the membership raise an equal amount. The Woman's Home Mission Society is pledged for $1,000. and the membership will experience but little trouble raising the balance, in fact more than half of the amount is already pledged.

A movement has been under headway for some time to unite the two branches of the Methodist church and now that a fine large church is to be constructed the success of the undertaking is almost assured. The combined membership of the two Methodist churches would make a strong organization. The members of both churches are working hard to secure a union.—Paintsville Herald.

SWISS BALLOON WINS.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The Aero Club of Berlin Saturday awarded officially the prizes in the international race from this city October 11. The Swiss balloon Helvetia is given first prize, the English Banshee second, and the Belgian, Belgica, third prize. Up to the time of this announcement the Banshee had been regarded as the winner of the race.

PRIZES FOR AEROPLANES.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The National Aerial League has offered a prize of $2,000 to the first aeroplane that travels from Chalons to Paris. A scientific paper called Nature has offered another prize of an equal amount to the first aeroplane that travels 100 kilometers (sixty-two miles) in a straight line.

Just a Plain Commoner.

Royal names for hotels are sometimes the cause of peculiar misunderstandings. An aged farmer from the home county decided to make a visit to Toronto. It was the first time he had been at a city station and when a hotel crier hurried to him with the interrogation: "King Edward?" the newcomer simply smiled as he answered: "No sir—Thomas Cox of Eramosa."